The description of administrative system in the emirate of Bukhara during the reign of Said Abdulahadkhan in foreign sources

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the comparative study carried out on the basis of historical and memorial works on the rule of state and judicial system during the reign of the last manghit emir Said Abdullahadkhan (1885-1910) by the British officer Ole Olufsen "The Emir of Bokhara and his country" and Russian General D. I. Logofet "Country powerlessness. Bukhara Khanate and his current condition".

Keywords: Emir, kushbegi, Russia, shariah (Islamic law), protectorate, slavery, officer, local historian, crime.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Bukhara Emirate was a large monarchist state in the 19th century, which was bordered by Iran, Afghanistan, Khiva Khanate, Kazakh Juz, and Kokand Khanate. In the Oriental tradition, the state was governed by Shariat law and the throne was inherited. The Manghit emir's Treaty with Russia in Zirabulak of 1868 (ended with the loss of many territories and paying large compensation), the emir of the Bukhara emirate became a protectorate of the Russian Empire in 1873, it became semi-colonial country, and the data concerning to this period is the most controversial and debatable as it is based on subjective approach. As can be seen in the works of Orientalists the interest on the Emirate is not excluded by foreigners of that time.

The system of state administration continued to be the same as that of the Shaybanids and the Ashtarkhanids in the Emirate of Bukhara (1756-1920), and did not make much difference. Nonetheless, a major change in the governing system after the Russian empire aggression coincides with the last rulers of the Manghite dynasty. Although Emir Said Abdullahadkhan (1885-1910) sought to mitigate the effects of colonization, his views on reforms were varied.

Foreign orientalists, who came to Turkestan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries during the rule of the Mangite dynasty were P.P. Shubinsky, S.M.Prokudin-Gorsky, Charles de Ujfelvi, Ole Olufsen, D.I. Logofet wrote about Bukhara Emirate in their diary and memories provided with the photos and published them as the valuable works by the authors. For example, P. Schubinsky's "Essays of Bukhara", the 1907 Samarkand and Bukhara photo collection by S.M. Prokudin-Gorsky, "Expédition scientifique française en Russe, en Sibérie et dans le Turkestan" in1878-1880" by Charles de Ujfalvin, the work of O. Olufsen "The Emir of Bokhara and his country", by D. Logofet " Country powerlessness. Bukhara Khanate and his current condition"

The current article deals with the comparative study of state condition during the reign of one of the last emirs, Sayyid Abdullahad Khan(his native name) (1885-1910), the structure of his state governance and the judicial system has been carried out on the basis of historical and memorials based on British officer Ole Olufsen's "The Emir of Bokhara and his country" and Russian General D.I. the logbook "Country powerlessness. Bukhara Khanate and his corrent condition".

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sayyid Abdullahad Khan took over the throne in 1885 as the legitimate heir to Amir Muzaffar (1860 - 1885). Railroad crossing from Bukhara to the emirate on July 25, 1885, the establishment of a political agency of the Russian Empire in the Emirate of Bukhara on November 12, 1885, the economic distribution of water on May 27, 1894 and in January, the Russian Empire signed an agreement [1: 129-130]on the allocation of land on the banks of the Amu Darya for construction of the Russian Military camps which influenced on the external and trade –commerce relations and interfered even on internal affairs in the emirate. Nevertheless, Bukhara was officially a state governed by the Emir, and Amir Abdullahad Khan was required to pursue a policy compatible with both the Russian government and the local population.

Amir Abdullahad Khan understood that the Bukhara Emirate was far behind world development and the need for drastic changes in all areas of social life during his visit to many Russian cities. When he went to throne, he tried to strengthen the central government. Ole Olufsen reports on his work on reforming all processes in the Bukhara Emirate for a quarter of a century in his book "The Emirate of Bokhara and his country".

In the preface of this work, Ole Olufsen (1865-1929) wrote that he studied Bukhara Emirate in 1896-97 and 1898-99 during the expedition to the Pamir Mountains in Central Asia. The author's works, such as "Through the Unknown Pamir" (1904), "Dialectical Dictionary of Bokhara" (1905), "Danish Second Pamir Expedition: ancient and modern architecture of Khiva, Bokhara and Turkestan" (1904), are also known in Europe.

The book "Emir of Bukhara and his country" was published in Copenhagen in 1911, together with a map of the Asian continent drawn by the author himself. The work consists of a preface and seventeen chapters, 620 pages, in which the geography, ethnography, toponymy, agriculture and the last section of it discuss the management system and political regime in the Emirate.

O. Olufsen, as he himself acknowledged, studied the information of the work from the locals, bought a house with yard here, and became interested in the juridical affairs in the Emirate. The author wrote of his first visit in 1896: "Bokhara has a well-preserved internal system of government, despite being Russia's vassals." [2: 574] That is, although the political agency of the Russian embassy in Bukhara (since 1873) existed in New Bukhara (Kagan), it was evident that Abdullahad Khan's committed to maintain the monarchy in domestic politics and operated in Bukhara.

According to local sources, when Sayyid Abdullahad Khan was first appointed as governor, he started reforming the judiciary system, ordering the closure of some of the emirates' prison, including the room-of-mites in 1886 and all regional judges were dismissed and replaced by new judges. [3:35] It was also stated by Olufsen. [2: 574]

"Despite the fact that the capital of the Emirate is the administrative center of the Ark Palace, the Emir lived in Kermineh, and during the summer time he visited such large districts as Charjui, Karshi, Hissar and Kitab. During my last visit in the autumn of 1899, the Emir refused to move to the palace, which was built by the Russians in New Bukhara, a combination of Western and Eastern styles. As the emirate's kushbegi, Djan Mirza, has informed the Russian governor, the palace's architectural style is incompatible with local traditions".[2; 575] In fact, the emir did not move near to the Russian political agency to maintain state independent rule in domestic politics. At that time, Djan Mirzabey was in the first post of kushbegi after emir. Some uncertainties in the work indicate the author's emigration.

Although Emir Sayyid Abdullahad Khan ruled the emirate from Karmana since 1894, Ark remained as the center of the capital. According to O. Olufsen, the post-emirate describes the state administration and functions in the order of paternity, then the qo'shbegi, devonbegi, dodho, inok, parvonachi, bek, mirokhoor, mirzaboshi, toksabo, qarovulbegi. However, as Russian orientalist D.I. Logofet reported kushbegi was the second post after that of the emir in the state. Indeed, local sources state that this system has been introduced since the reign of Amir Shahmurad (1785-1800). [4:61]

According to Oleefsen, one of the top positions of the emirate is Beklik, who not only manages provinces and districts in the state, but also is a military commander in the area. It is stated that there were military rank, such as 'mingboshi' the commander-in-chief of thousand, 'yuzboshi'-the commander-in-chief of hundred, 'ellikboshi' the commander-in-chief of fifty, 'o'nboshi' the commander-in-chief of ten, and 'noib', 'amin' chief of tribes ruling the villages.

"The legal issues in the emirate are handled by Sharia (Islamic) law, and they deal with the 'qozi' (the judge), the rais (chairman), mudarris (consultant), the imam, 'naqib' and 'sadr'. And the serious crimes of state importance are decided by the Emir himself." [2: 578]

Dmitry Nikolaevich Logofet (1865-1922) was a Russian general and Orientalist writer. He worked in Turkestan until 1904 as an active member of the Russian Geographical Society and also as a military officer in 1987. A three-volume work of the author in the historical and artistic context "Central Asian Borders: Memoirs of Travel", a work of two volumes published in 1911 "The Bukhara Khanate of Russian Protectorate", the book "In a Forgotten Land: Memories of Traveling in Central Asia published in Moscow in 1912, "In the mountains and plains of Bukhara" and "The Tower of Death" in1913, "The Attack to Central Asia" were imperialist subversive stories. His work "Country powerlessness. Bukhara Khanate and his current condition " was published in 1909 in St. Petersburg. The importance of the work is that it includes several supplemented agreements between the Russian Empire and the Emirate of Bukhara.

Continuing his view of the Bukhara emirate as "A Lawless and arbitrary country," Logofet wrote that "... not only the Bukhara khanate, but also the whole Eastern world: although the Sharia philosophers from these countries were descended from Bukhara and Samarkand." [4:58] There is also a form of local agreement in some areas of the Bukhara emirate, which is an ethnographic nature of local government called 'An'ana' or Tradition (Adat), namely Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Kazakh and Turkish in the work. [4:59]

Whereas the lower categories of the legislature consisted of the 'beks' or guardians and 'amlokdor' or landlord trustees, the administrative board consisted of 'rais' chairman and 'qozi' judge. Large-scale crimes of national importance are reported to the 'qozikalon', 'kushbegi' and the emir. It is written that the sentence of death was imposed only on the emir's authority.

D.I. Logofet describes how heavy crimes will be punished in the public eye on Sundays, and the process shocked foreigners like him. [4:63] This may be explained by the fact that locals believe that the punishment for the crime in the Bukhara Emirate is unavoidable. The author also stated that the form of punishment was preserved, although slavery was officially abolished. If the guilty couldn't stand for the punishment because of physical condition, the sentence could be performed for one of his family members or by fining them. At the end of the section on the judicial system of the work, describing the Bukhara Emirate he misrepresented it as "a lawless and unlegislated, unhappy government with no complaints, protests, or complaints, and future" [4:65] Local sources confirm that protesters from lower classes could appeal to the authority. In fact, it was a system that had existed for thousands of years and was typical of all Muslim countries governed by Sharia law. There is no mention of the fact that there was also a Jadid sect who was opposed to the authority during the reign of Amir Abdullahad Khan.

Both authors admit that the punishment in the Emirate of Bukhara was severe and cruel. As a result, few crimes were committed here, and the people knew that their consequences would be devastating. In the works, there is only one common ground in the analysis of Bukhara emirate's governance system, namely, that Amir Abdullahad Khan sought a beneficial, peaceful solution to his country in the face of imperfections of the imperialist state. This was also the reason why he had supported some of the Jadids' reforms, with the intention of bringing the local people closer to civilization.

2. CONCLUSION

In summary, we can say that the authors of the work wrote about the emirate on individual interests, and it shows that these views are typical of those times. Because O. Olufsen was a spy officer, D.I. Logofet was a representative of the current colonial state. Therefore, their data, regardless of their approach to the emirate, is important as an ethnographic, toponomical, political and chronological source of information about the reign of Amir Sayyid Abdullahad Khan(also known as Emir Seid Abdul-Ahad Khan) of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The works are important evidence in comparative analysis of the history of Uzbek statehood.

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